

THE BLACK RANGE.

VOL. V.

CHLORIDE, SIERRA COUNTY, N. M., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

NO. 25.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.
Wm. Brewster, Attorney General.
H. B. Ferguson, Attorney 2nd District.
S. M. Ashcroft, Attorney 3rd District.
E. L. Bartlett, Attorney 4th District.
Antonio Ortiz y Salazar, Attorney 5th District.
Trinidad Alarid, Auditor.

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G. E. Ross, Governor.
Geo. W. Lane, Secretary.
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James Brown, Receiver.

SIERRA COUNTY OFFICE.
Probate Judge, Jose Tafuya.
Probate Clerk, J. M. Webster.
Commissioners, G. W. Gregg, E. F. Holmes, A. K. Pitkin, J. W. Taylor.
Treasurer, Thomas Marley.
School Commissioner, J. E. Thompson.
Assessor, James P. Parker.

A. T. & S. P. R. R. Time Table.

The time table of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad which went into effect April 10th, 1896 is the one now in use. If the trains leave Chicago as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
Arizona Express, 2:25 a. m.
San Francisco Express, 10:15 a. m.
GOING NORTH.
New York Express, 11:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express, 1:20 p. m.
The day train goes to and from Mexico and has no connection with Denver. The night train runs to Denver and has no connection to El Paso. The day train carries the mail. Trains from Lake Valley run to Lincoln and connect with the Mexico trains. Passengers are compelled to show their tickets before they can enter the cars at any station.
H. L. Miles, Agent.

D. H. WENGER,
Attorney-at-Law and Dealer in
REAL ESTATE.
FAIRVIEW, N. MEX.
J. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

OFFICE: 2nd residence, Central Wall St.,
CHLORIDE, N. M.

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And Justice of the Peace.
SPECIAL attention given to conveying and collecting, Miner's Blanks, Labor Proofs, etc.
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Real Estate, Insurance & Col-
lection Agents.

SCRIP FOR SALE.

WE have just procured at considerable cost abstracts of all Land Entries and Filings Made in the Southern Land District of New Mexico, with index to same.
OFFICE: Cor. Plaza, Las Cruces, N. M.

ADVERTISERS

can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

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Dissolution Notice.

THE business heretofore carried on under the firm name of J. C. Picomous & Co. in the town of Hermosa, county of Sierra and territory of New Mexico, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent; J. C. Picomous will continue the business of said firm and is alone authorized to collect all indebtedness due said firm and to pay all accounts due by said firm.

Witness our hand and seal this 2nd of August, A. D., 1896. In presence of G. B. Peers, J. C. P. EMERSON, Geo. RICHMOND, T. C. LOSE.

STOCK BRANDS.

A Range on Canadiana
Alamosa near town of same name.
Brand on either or both sides.
Alamosa de Bourque, Montevideo, New Mex.

Range on North Fork
of Palomas creek, east side of Black Range.
Ear marks of original stock various. Increase will bear seal-like tooth in the right. Horses are branded X on left hip.
W. C. Kendall, Man. P. O. Fairview, N. M.

ALLEY RANCHES.
Between Black range and San Mateo mountains.
THOS. J. WRIGHT, Man. P. O. Graham, N. M.
Brand of cattle and horses same as cent, cut the ear marked under bit in left ear.

DIAMOND CREEK CATTLE CO.
Range on Diamond creek west side of Black range. Cattle brand and ear mark shown in cut. Horse brand, hook on left thigh. Old stock all marked.
E. J. DAVISSON, Manager. P. O. Chloride, N. M.

BEAR CREEK RANGE.
Range on Bear Creek, between Fairview and Graham. Cattle branded on either or both sides. Ear marks of old stock various. Increase bear seal-like tooth in right and under-bit in left or vice versa.
Additional brands: HA side, FI hip.
W. J. HILL, P. O. Address, Fairview, N. M.

Black Range Cattle Co.
Range, west side of the Black Range. Horse brand, Don left side. Other cow brands, OIO, on either or both sides.
D. C. Cantwell, J. B. Pettie, W. H. Yates, Postoffice, Graham, N. M.

ADDITIONAL BRANDS.
Cattle brand same as cent, also Horse brand X on left hip.

CANYON CREEK RANCH.
Brand C + M. C on left shoulder. + on right side.
M on left hip. T Z on right hip and left side.
Horse brand A on left hip.
Nothing but the Ceros M kept. Range on Canyon Creek, Socorro county, N. M. CHAPMAN & MILLER, proprietors. P. O. address, Fairview, Sierra county, N. M.

SNYDER BROS. & SEARCE.
Range on Chupillo Negro and Canada de Alamosa creeks. Ear marks crop off and split right; underbit left. Horse brand same as cattle but on left shoulder.
Postoffice, Chupillo, Sierra Co. N. M.

ANIMAS RANCH.
Ear mark, under half crop in each ear. Dew drop or wattle on left side of neck. Scars top of neck and yearlings. Horse brand same as cattle but on left shoulder.
P. O. Las Palomas, Sierra Co., N. M.

GRAYSON & CO.
No stock with the above brands will be disposed of in any way, and any person or persons found riding, leading or driving any stock with such brand, except those employed to do so, will be vigorously prosecuted if found and can be caught.

TAFUYA & VALLEJOS.
Cattle, horses and mules branded J T G as shown in cut, on either side. Range, Las Alamosas, Can. de Alamosa Creek. P. O. address, Chupillo Negro, Sierra Co., N. M. TAFUYA & VALLEJOS.

Running em, as shown in cut, either side. Sharp both ears.
T. W. MONROE, Fairview, Sierra county, N. M.

GROZIER BROS.
Young stock branded W on left shoulder, U on left side and G on left hind quarter and ear-marked swallow fork and under bit in either right or left ear, and under bit in opposite ear. Horses, under bit in both ears. Old stock branded W on left hind quarter. Range South Diamond creek, west side of Black range. Postoffice address, Chloride, Sierra county, New Mexico.

An Ancient Wreck Unearthed.

About two weeks ago an old and singular wreck was unearthed on the beach at the foot of Seventeenth street here, and has ever since been regarded with great deal of curiosity by everybody, says a Galveston, Texas, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Excitement regarding its origin became so great that ultimately several individuals, adventurously inclined, leased the ground upon which the wreck lies contiguous, and proceeded to erect a substantial fence around the ancient hull, after which they set to work to dig it up. Her timbers were discovered to be so unlike any vessel medied in this or the eighteenth century, that many a speculative turn declared that she would be nothing else than the wreck of some old Spanish galleon or some pirate craft. The diggers kept to their work with creditable zeal, and succeeded in laying bare a goodly portion of her hull. Besides finding many curious articles, such as singularly carved sword hilts and boarding pikes, which were used in very early days in naval warfare, when near her bottom timbers a solid brass cannon was discovered with a charge in it. All these finds naturally attracted large crowds to the spot, who, not being allowed to enter, climbed up on top of the fence, and made use of every other means in their power to obtain a view of the wreck. The secret of fencing in the wreck was that the parties undertaking the task had conceived the idea that chests of gold and silver coin lay hidden within its mysterious recesses, and were only waiting to be unearthed by some enterprising enthusiast; hence great excitement was caused by the discovery of three old coins, two gold and one silver, each about the size of an American silver dollar, in the rear portion of the hull. One bore the date of 1758, another 1764, and the third 1745. They were at once conveyed to an expert in such matters, who examined them closely and pronounced them old Spanish coins, though it was rather difficult to establish their correct denomination. From this it would appear that the vessel went ashore in the eighteenth century, though may still strongly adhere to the assertion that she is one of Lafitte's privateers. At all events, this latest find has caused a decided sensation, and the lessers of the ground upon which the wreck is lying have already been offered, it is understood, large sums for its transfer to other hands. Hundreds of people visit the scene daily, intent upon watching the diggers. The coins were purchased by a gentleman named J. D. Duffield for a large sum. He said he wished to retain them as curiosities. In the meantime, still greater finds are anticipated.

Corean Gold Fields.

An official report to the State Department from Geo. C. Foulke, United States Charge d' Affairs at Seoul, Corea, offers, as a plausible explanation of the rivalry between China and Japan for the control of Corean affairs, a belief in the mineral wealth of that country. It is reported that the Chinese consul at Wonsan has visited the gold mines in that district, and that Chinese officials and merchants are interested there. It is certain that Chinese and Japanese are crowding into Corea, that trade is increasing imports from China and Japan considerable, exports of merchandise inconsiderable; that Corea has no coinage or currency acceptable abroad, and it is believed that there is already a flow of crude precious metals out of her ports. There is but little room to doubt that the country is rich in gold. It has been mined for centuries, and the existence, in large quantities, of gold is a matter of common repute in China and Japan, but exact information is lacking. The government guards it jealously, and probably intends to retain possession of them. Attempts on the part of foreigners to obtain concessions for gold mining have failed, except so far as the Chinese have obtained a slight footing. The only practical attempt made by western foreigners was by the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., a wealthy firm doing business in China, in 1883-4. They sent a party to explore the country between Seoul and Wonsan, but nothing of importance was accomplished until a practical miner, James Graham, was sent out. He found some excellent prospects in dust and nuggets by pan washing, and re-

ported that with necessary facilities the mines where he had worked would prove very valuable. Upon the reception of his report the firm sought a concession from the government, but failed, and several like attempts have met a similar fate. So far as can be ascertained, Corea methods of working are very primitive, and but little, if any, working of quartz has been attempted. The belief is growing that the employment of modern mining methods would result in a heavy production of bullion. Under present circumstances the export of gold and silver, mainly the former, from treaty ports from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, was about \$2,000,000 in value, so far as can be ascertained, and the export from Wonsan alone for 1885 is put at \$357,000. Rich gold fields in Corea would be a tempting lure to adventurous Americans and Europeans.—Exchange.

He Thought of Dem Hogs.

"Just previous to the war," said a Mississippi planter the other day, "I was out in the field giving an old and favorite slave of mine some instructions about a change of fence, when I heard the hiss of a snake and jumped aside just in time to avoid the fangs of a cotton mouth. I was for the time badly rattled, while the old man seized a club and killed the snake. Several months passed, and the incident had been forgotten when I got into trouble and was challenged to fight a duel. I accepted and named the next morning at 8 o'clock. How the news got to the old slave I never could understand and he would never tell, but in some way he got an inkling that I was to fight. In the afternoon as I sat alone on the veranda, he came shuffling up, pulled off his hat, and when I gave him a nod of encouragement he approached and said: "Mar's James, dey dun say you am gwine to fight wid Mar's—tomorrow." "Hush! What nonsense!" "I ain't gwine to say one word to nobody, Mar's James, but the old man—" "What?" I asked as he hesitated. "Member dat cotton mout down by de swamp, Mar's James? Member how—how you dun turned pale and trembled?" "Perhaps I did." "Wall, Mar's James, if you am gwine to fount wid Mar's—jis' don't fink of snakes 'tall when you am standin' up to shoot. Put yer mind right on dem eighteen hogs which rooted under de fence an' got into the brush de odder day, an' de Lawd will help ye drap him." "The duel came off, and Mar's—'was drapped' with a bullet in his shoulder, and the old slave didn't quit shouting and praying for a week."—Detroit Free Press.

The Biggest Clock.

Philadelphia is coming to time, and vice versa. The clock that is to be put into the tower of the public building at Philadelphia is to be a grand affair. The dial will be twenty-five feet in diameter and the center of the dial will be 361 feet above the street. The dial will be illuminated by electricity, and it is calculated that the time can be seen at night from any point in the city, and with a field glass the position of the hands can be distinguished at a distance of fifteen miles. The minute hand of the clock will be twelve feet long and the hour hand will measure nine feet in length. The size of the Roman figures on the dial will be two feet eight inches in length. A steam engine will be placed in the tower to wind the clock up every day. The clockmakers who have been asked to give their view concerning the building of the clock all say that nobody in this country is able to build such an enormous time-piece. It will take a whole year to place the clock machinery in the tower after the building has been completed. The bell for the clock is to weigh between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds, and will be calculated to peal out so loud that it can be heard in the distant part of the city. There will be what are known as Westminster chimes and they will ring on the quarter, half, three quarters and hour. The bell will be the next heaviest on the continent. The heaviest is in the cathedral in Montreal and weighs 23,000 pounds.

Origin of Slanting Roofs.

To find the source from which European nations have derived the art of building in stone we must look to the

land of the Pharaohs. From Egypt the craft passed to Greece, and from the Greeks it was taken up by the Romans, to be by them disseminated through the north and west of Europe in the process of colonization. The similarity in regard to the constructive parts of the ancient Greek buildings to some of those found in Egypt of older date, affords strong confirmation of the tradition that the Greeks borrowed the art from the Egyptians. The Greeks, however, in adopting it added a new feature, the pediment, and the reason for this addition is easy to find. Egypt is practically rainless. All the protection from the climate required is a palace or temple in such a country is shelter from the sun by day and from the cold by night, and for this a flat roof, supported by walls, or pillars with architraves, is sufficient; but, as when in all European countries, rain has been taken into account, a slanting roof becomes necessary. The Greeks, with their eyes for symmetry, provided for this by forming the roof with a central ridge at an obtuse angle, from which it sloped down equally on either side. The triangular space thus formed at the end of the building above the architrave was occupied by the pediment, and this part of the facade, which owned its birth to the exigencies of climate, was thenceforth regarded as so essential to the artistic completeness of the work that it was said that if a temple were to be erected in the celestial regions, where rain would not be possible, the pediment could not be omitted.

A Business Scheme.

A tough looking man entered the sanctum of a San Francisco paper recently and said to the inmate: "Are you the editor?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Well, I have come to see you about a piece in your paper one day last week which says that my wife, who keeps a candy store on—street, is rather fond of the society of young men." "I assure you," said the editor, as he cast his eyes around the room in search of some weapon of defense, and, seeing none, looked out the window to calculate the distance to the ground. "I had nothing to do with the publishing of that article. I was out of the city at that time, and the reporter who wrote that article was discharged last Saturday. But I will have the false publication corrected with pleasure." "Correct? Why, I wouldn't have it corrected for \$500. I expect to make a fortune out of it. My wife told more candy this week than she did the whole six months before, and as I am not the man to forget a favor I just came around to pay for the advertisement. Here's \$25, and if you will put in another piece next week and make it a little stronger I'll pay you \$50." And with the air of a charitable man who had done his duty thought it cost him something, the "tough citizen" left the sanctum.—S. F. Call.

Waking People by Telephone.

Some enterprising people in Belgium have applied the telephone to a novel use. Little bells are applied and fitted to the beds of all who desire to rise early in the morning but cannot do so of their own accord. A certain time is fixed and communicated to the central station and, at the precise moment agreed upon, the current is turned on and the bells commence to ring and continue doing so until the slumberer awakes, leaves his couch and informs the head office that he has had enough. The idea ought to supersede the seven-and-sixpenny alarms which perform a spasmodic peal for the space of five minutes, and having run down relapse into silence again. This sort of thing is very alarming at first, and invariable causes the dozer to wake up in a terrible fright; but after a time one gets used to the performance and the tinkling proves ineffectual.—[London Exchange.

During the recent earthquakes we saw an old colored man sitting on a fence with horse pistol in his hand. We asked him what was the matter and what he was doing sitting up there with that great big thing for. He said that a yearthquake got under his house three times just now, and if the infernal varmint come bruisin' 'round that way any more he was going to put a few sinkers in his "carecass."—Ex.